The Courier.

N°. 460. FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 1, 1794. [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to be Official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Ordes and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that Mr. George Parry, the Superintendant of Company's Lands, in the vicinity of Madras, has been directed to open a Regiſter at his Office for the Regiſtration of all Grants, and future transfers of Ground without any charge whatever to the Parties who make application, and all perſons now holding Grants of Government are again required, agreeably to the Orders of the Honorable Governor in Council, to produce the ſame at the Superintendants Office, Fort Square, for the purpoſe of being Regiſtered, and to enable him to note the dates of the different Transfers they have undergone to the preſent period.*

The Superintendant has further been directed to prevent all encloſures of Ground without a Regular Authority, or Grant from Government, and no encroachment of the kind will be allowed in future.

In order to obviate difficulties in the collection of the Quit Rent, the undermentioned Advertiſement publiſhed on the 20th April, 1793 is now repeated.

This is to give Notice, *That the Proprietors of Houſes, and Gardens paying Quit Rent to the Company who may be in poſſeſſion at the time the Annual Quit Rent falls due, being on the 20th April of each year, will be held anſwerable for all Arrears outſtanding, without reference to any preceeding Proprietor, as in all Purchaſes, and Transfers of ſuch property any ſums due on this account ſhould be ſettled between the Parties.*

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Revenue.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON, SEC.

Fort St. George: 21ſt July, 1794.

THE Juſtices appointed for this Preſidency under the late Act of Parliament, entitled, "an Act for continuing in the Eaſt India Company, for a further term, the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Territories in India &c." Do hereby give notice, that although from a deſire to render their appointment beneficial to the Public, and eſpecially to the native part of the community, (for the ſettling of whoſe diſputes no other tribunal is expreſſly eſtabliſhed,) they have hitherto permitted the natives, to apply to them for relief, in diſputes with their fellow natives, concerning matters of property, yet the Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleaſed, recently to inform the Juſtices, that he poſſeſſes no power which authorizes him to grant ſuch a Juriſdiction, they find themſelves under a neceſſity of declining any further interference therein.—All native inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies, are therefore required to take notice of the ſame, and that henceforth they need not put themſelves to the trouble or expence of drawing out petitions by way of repreſenting any wrongs of the nature before mentioned, as no ſuch petition will be received.

Perſons having complaints to make of robbery, aſſault, or other Breaches of the Peace, may apply to the Sitting Magiſtrate at the public Office, every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of ten and two, where regular attendance will be given.

By order of the Bench of Juſtices,

STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk.

Fort St. George: July 29th, 1794.

PUBLIC OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Maſters of Taverns and others who have delivered up their Licences to his Majeſty's Juſtices, may have new Licences granted to them by applying at the Public Office upon any day, after Monday the 11th of Auguſt next.

That Europeans, ſo applying, are to be bound in a penalty of fifty Pagodas, together with two Securities in the penalty of twenty-five Pagodas each, for the obſervance of the conditions ſtated in the Licence, and are to renew their Licences annually, paying a fee of two Pagodas upon each renewal.

The Arrack Farmer being veſted with no authority to permit the retail of Spirituous Liquors within the Fort, except in one Godown for the uſe of the Soldiery, all Keepers of Shops Godowns, Stalls or Boutiques within the Fort, are ſtrictly prohibited from ſelling Spirituous Liquors, on pain and penalty that ſhall fall thereon.

By order of the Bench of Juſtices,

STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk.

Fort St. George: 29th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Zeptha Stephen, Siſter, and next of Kin of Gregorio Miguel deceaſed, by her Attorneys Anna Seth Aviett, and Aviett Seth.

(verſus)

Sarad Coja Maul.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 8th Auguſt next, will be ſold by Outcry on the Premiſes, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, a large Upper-Roomed Houſe and Grounds, ſituated in Mootal Pettah, in Armenian Street, adjoining to the Houſe of Coja Jacob Pettum, meaſuring 4 Grounds, and 1748 ſquare Feet, or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named Defendant, and ſeized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Conditions of Sale as uſual.

(ſigned) JOS. GREENHILL, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 28th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatnam, for Letters of Adminiſtration, with the Will annexed, to the Eſtate and Effects of James Hoddle, late a Captain in the Service of His Highneſs the Nabob, unadminiſtered by Francis Hoddle to be granted to Antonia Placeda, as principal Bond Creditor to the ſaid Deceaſed.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 22d July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Thomas Roſs, deceaſed, late a Captain of his Majeſty's Royal Artillery, to be granted to Mrs Iſabella Roſs, as widow, and Relict of the ſaid Deceaſed.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 22d July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Gooram Balla Chitty, deceaſed, to be granted to Mooducurry Mongaputty Chitty, as Brother in Law to the ſaid Deceaſed, and as Guardian to Goorum Peddy Chitty, ſon and Heir to the ſaid Deceaſed.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 15th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons having Claims on the Eſtate of Lieutenant Campbell Getty, of His Majeſty's 72d Regiment, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend in the ſame, to Doctor Thomas Brown, 72d Regiment, as Executor to the Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Deceaſed, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1794; as applications after that Date, cannot be attended to—and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay the amount to the above mentioned Executor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to the Eſtate of the late George Webſter, Eſq. are deſired to pay the ſame unto the Executors Benjamin Roebuck, Thomas Stephens, and John Stephens, and all Perſons who have any Claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make known the ſame to the Executors without delay.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of the late Captain Benjamin Goard, (late in the Service of His Highneſs the Nabob) having been granted to Charlotte Goard, and David Young of Fort St. George, the former as Daughter, and the latter as a Friend, and Bond Creditor: This is to give notice, to all Perſons having Claims on the ſaid Eſtate, that they ſtate their Claims to the above Adminiſtratrix or Adminiſtrator as ſoon as they poſſibly can, and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Debts, to the Adminiſtratrix, or Adminiſtrator, without delay.

Fort St. George: 23d July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate of the late Mr. R. J. Todd, having been granted to Mr. W. Betty, Aſſiſtant Surgeon,—Thoſe who have any Claims on the Eſtate are requeſted to ſend an Account of them, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay the Amount to the ſaid Mr. W. Betty.

Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, deceaſed, having been granted by the Honorable the Mayor's Court, to Major Robert Shaw, Captain William Douglas, and Lieutenant Alexander Blair: All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are required to pay the amount of their reſpective Debts to the ſaid Adminiſtrators, and thoſe who may have demands thereon, to ſtate the ſame to them, at the Houſe of their Agents. Meſſrs. Gordon and Hamilton, Fort St. George,

Fort St. George: 23d April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATION to the Eſtate of the late Lieutenant A. O'Beirne, having been granted to Lieutenant Fireworker John Sinclair, all perſons having any claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in the ſame to the Adminiſtrator aforeſaid, before the 1ſt day of November next, after which period, no claim can be attended to, and all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to pay the amount to Meſſrs. Tulloh, Jervis, and Brodie, Attornies to the ſaid Adminiſtrator.

Fort St. George: July 24th, 1794

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, and the ſucceeding Days, if requiſite, at the hour of 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, Sunday excepted, will be Sold by Public Outcry, on the Premiſſes, the late Dwelling Houſe of Johannes Manuel Sheriman, deceaſed, ſituated in the Black Town together with ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture—ten Cheſts of China Raw Silk—ſome Jewels, Plate, Wearing Apparel, &c. belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, for Ready Money only, all Perſons are free to bid and buy, provided they pay the Money in the courſe of three Days after the Sale, and clear away the Goods, in default whereof, the ſame will be put up again, and the deficiency (if any) muſt be made good by the firſt Purchaſer. The Purchaſer of the Houſe to pay the Purchaſe Money, and then to be put in poſſeſſion of the Houſe in three Weeks from the Day of the Sale.

Madras: 14th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons who have any Claim, upon the Eſtate of Johannes Manuel Sheriman, late of Madras, Armenian Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make the ſame known, in the courſe of ſix Months from the Date hereof, to Meſſrs Arathoon Jacob, and Johannes Shamir of Madras, Merchants, Executors of the Will of the ſaid Deceaſed, to whom Probate thereof has been granted by the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatnam, and all Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to pay the Amount of their reſpective Debts to the ſaid Executors

Madras: 14th July, 1794

MONRO AND CO.

TAYLORS, HABIT MAKERS, &c.

CARRY on the above Buſineſs as uſual, at their Houſe in North Street.

N. B. They have for Sale on Commiſſion, remarkable fine Madeira, warranted ſix years in the Settlement, alſo an aſſortment of excellent French Claret — — Ale — Porter — Bombay Onions, &c.

TO LET.

An excellent Front Shop, with ſome commodious Godowns adjoining.

Fort St. George: 25th July, 1794.

MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that from the ſituation of the Market, he has found it neceſſary to riſe the price of his Gin, as follows, viz.

Caſes of 15 Bottles at Star Pags 8¼

Ditto of 12 ditto at ditto 5,

In quantities of not leſs than five Caſes.

ALSO

Excellent Brandy in Caſks at S. Pag. 1 per Gall.

Rum in Ditto at Fanams 38 Ditto.

Mr. Waters has likewiſe come to a reſolution to ſell off the remainder of his Engliſh Claret, at nine and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

N. B. He has a few Dozens of excellent Vin de Grave remaining, which he is ſelling at five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawſers of 8 and 8½ Inches.

Sixteen Coils of 2½ Inch, Rope and Ratline Stuff.

ALSO

About twenty-eight Candies of Nails, of different ſizes.

Enquire of Meſſrs. Brown, and Aſhton, Court Street.

CIVIL FUND.

THE Subſcribers are requeſted to attend a General Quarterly Meeting, to be held at the Civil Secretary's Appartments in the Fort Square, on Wedneſday the 6th of Auguſt next,

By Order of the Truſtees.

CECIL SMITH, Secretary.

24th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee of Proprietors of the Pantheon give notice, that the two portions of Ground, heretofore advertiſed by them for Sale will be diſpoſed of by Auction, at the Exchange on Wedneſday, the 6th of Auguſt, at 12 o'Clock.

S. R. LUSHINGTON, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. FEVNIER, Fencing-maſter, lately arrived at Madras, from Pondicherry, has the honor to inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he propoſes teaching the Art of Fencing, after principles of Academy, and hopes that by his attention and long experience, in the Art above-mentioned, to merit the approbation of thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to honor him with their Protection.

The Terms will be known, on application to Mr. Fevnier, near Mr. Popham's Houſe Black Town.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleaſure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have lately received from the American Ship Arethuſa, ſome very Superb Setts of QUEEN'S WARE, which is now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS

Contain Tureens with Covers and Diſhes,
Diſhes of all Sizes,
Curry Diſhes and Covers,
Sauce Tureens and Covers,
Table, Soup, and Breakfaſt Plates,
Sauce Boats, Sallad Diſhes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS

Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS

Contain every thing neceſſary for Breakfaſt, or Tea.

The whole forming the moſt Sumptuous and elegant Setts that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hatts and Bands, at the following reduced Prizes—viz.

Common Sort, - - 2¼ Pagodas each,
Fine Sort, - - - 2½ Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort. - 3 Pagodas each,

BROWN AND ASHTON,

CONTINUE to ſell their highly approved FRENCH CLARET at ſeven Star Pags. per Dozen, and they have the pleaſure to aſſure the Settlement, that they have found it give general ſatisfaction.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WADDEL and STEWART, beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have for ſale,

Madeira five years old at 140 Pags. per pipe,
Ditto four years ditto at 120 ditto per ditto,
Ditto three years ditto at 100 ditto per ditto,
Ditto in Bottle at 4 4½ and 5 ditto per dozen,
Brandy in Caſks, Arrack in Leaguers, ripe Pale Ale, and Porter in bottles, Ketchup, Sauces, Pickles, and a few Cheeſes in good condition.

Fort St. George: 25th July, 1794

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

ON REASONABLE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THAT Large Houſe and Garden, belonging to Mr. Durand, ſituated at the Luz.

Enquire at Mr. Durand's, Jeweller, in Stringer Street, Black Town.

ADVERVISEMENT.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. Peter Walker, one of the Attornies of the Honorable Mayors Court of Madraſpatnam, upon Bonds, Notes, Bills of Coſts, or otherwiſe are deſired forthwith pay the ſame to the Executor, Lieut. S. Gibbons at Trichinopoly, or to the Attorney of the ſaid Executor, Mr. Hunter, Fort St. George: otherwiſe ſuch Perſons will be ſued at Law without further notice.

Trichinopoly, 5th July, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY R. HENDERSON;
AT HIS ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate;
This Day, Friday, the 1ſt of Auguſt,
At half paſt Eleven o'Clock,
By order of the Adminiſtrators,
THE FOLLOWING
HORSES AND CARRIAGES;
Belonging to the Eſtate of the late Colonel Maxwell.

A WELL-KNOWN remarkable fine Cheſnut Arab.

A Grey Saddle Mare, a remarkable faſt Trotter.

A pair of well-matched Manilla Horſes, uſed to go in a Phæton.

AND

A Phæton with Harneſs complete.

The Horſes to be ſeen any time before the Sale, at George Harriſon's Stables, on the Iſland.

To be Sold by Auction.
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT THE SEA GATE,
This Day Friday, the 1ſt of Auguſt,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

ONE thouſand and twenty-ſeven Bags of Cargo Rice—one thouſand one hundred and twenty-four Bags Raw Rice.

Nineteen Bags Peas,

Nine hundred and ſixty-three Bags Bengal Wheat, being part of the Cargo of the Dorothea Elizabeth, taken on her Voyage to the Iſle of France, by a Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships, under the command of Captain Newcome.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.
AT THE EXCHANGE,
To-morrow, Saturday the 2d Inſtant.
At 12 o'Clock.
By Order of the Adminiſtrator and Adminiſtratrix of the late Captain Robert Scouler.

A PIECE of Ground in the Village of Anavaram, ſituate on the Bank of a pleaſant River.

Containing ten Cawnies and 1 30 as will appear by the Honorable Company's grant for the ſame.

Ten per cent of the Purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale, and the Remainder in five days afterwards, in default of which, the Premiſes to be reſold at the riſk of the firſt Purchaſer, at whoſe Expence the Bill of Sale is to be made out.

ALSO
The ſame Day will be Sold.
AT THE EXCHANGE,
One twenty-fifth Share of the Madras Exchange,
The Property of a Gentleman going to Europe.
The Terms, as abovementioned.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
The latter end of the enſuing Week.

A LARGE Quantity of Bengal and Coaſt Piece Goods, and a Quantity of Canvas, being part of the Cargo of the Dorothea Elizabeth, taken on her Voyage to the Iſle of France, by a Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships, under the command of Captain Newcome.

Muſters of the Goods to be ſeen at the Auction Room.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON.
AT HIS ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
ON TUESDAY, THE 5th OF AUGUST,
preciſely at 12 o'Clock.
By order of the Executors to the Eſtate of the late Lieutenant Lane.

A PLEASANT Bungalow, near the Garriſon of Pondamalee.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time, and place of Sale.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday the 9th of Auguſt
At 11 o'Clock.

AN Extenſive Aſſortment of Houſhold Furniture, Plate, Glaſs and China Ware, Prints and Books, &c. being the Property of a Family returned to Europe.

Catalogues will be delivered at the Auction Room in a few days.

To be ſold by public Auction.
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS ROOMS,
North Street,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 2d AUGUST.

A CAPITAL new Bandy belonging to the Eſtate of the late George Webſter Eſq.

One hundred pieces of Boglepore Cloths, a quantity of Europe Bottled Ale—a Bengal Palankeen, and a variety of Articles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The EDITOR has returned the intended Favors of CATO, and CAUSIDICUS, and is ſorry that they did not come in due time for Inſertion in the laſt COURIER, and, more ſo, ſince the ſubject, treated on, was deemed by each of the writers, to be of ſo temporary a nature, as not to allow of delay even to the Publication of another Paper.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.
AUGUST 1, 1794.

THE SUGAR CANE, Captain Muſgrave, ſailed for England on the morning of the 21ſt inſtant.

Paſſengers
MR. and MRS. GARROW,
MR. and MRS. MICHELL,
MRS. SAMUEL, and *Daughter*,
CAPT. NIGHTINGALE,
MR. RICKETS,
MISS MACKAY,
AND
MR. DUNN, late Purſer of the *Winterton*.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Catherine, belonging to the KING of TRAVANCORE, laſt from *Tranquebar:*—ſhe brings not any intelligence which could be intereſting to our Readers in detail.

His MAJESTY's Frigate, the *Orpheus*, ſailed on Saturday laſt on a cruize, and, it is ſuppoſed, would lay to, in a given latitude, for the Sugar Cane, in order to convoy that ſhip beyond the line.

Various reports obtained during the laſt ſeven days, of French Privateers again having been ſeen in the Bay; and rumour even proceeded ſo far, as to name and deſcribe certain captures, and with ſome ſhew of confidence; and amongſt others the *Nicobar* and the *Henry*: but, on enquiry it cannot be diſcovered that there is any real ground on which to found the ſlighteſt credit, of theſe veſſels, although they have not lately been heard of, having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

From every account yet received, from the ſhips lately arrived—from correſpondence on the Coaſt—and from the ſtate of affairs at the Mauritius, when the lateſt accounts left the Iſland, it is to be concluded, that the preſent "CRY of PRIVATEERS!—is a falſe and premature ALARM.

The Military aſſembled at the different ſtations, for their more ready embarkation on Foreign Service, are now diſperſing to their reſpective cantonments; and are about to experience with *Richard*, though not with the ſame temper, the contraſts of a Camp-life—

"*Their* STERN-ALARMS, *chang'd into* MERRY MEETINGS,
"Their DREADFUL MARCHES—*to* DELIGHTFUL MEASURES—
"*And* NOW, *inſtead of mounting* FIERY STEEDS
"To FRIGHT the SOULS *of* FEARFUL ADVERSARIES,
"To CAPER NIMBLY, &c. &c.

From Bombay, we learn, that the laſt China fleet of the ſeaſon, was to ſail on the 27th ultimo, to conſiſt of the following ſhips—Shaw Muncher—Friendſhip—Phœnix—Shaw Ardaſeer—Ganjavar—City of Goa, Shaw Hurmazier.

That celebrated Navigator, the Count de la Perouſe, who ſailed on a Voyage round the World in the year 1785, and was long ſince ſuppoſed to have periſhed, as no advices had been received from him ſince the year 1788, has moſt unexpectedly made his appearance on the Coaſt of Java, with the two Frigates under his command, *la Bouſſole* and *L' Aſtrolbe*, where he firſt received advice of the Revolution and the War; a Mutiny was the conſequence of this intelligence, but the Count's party prevailing in the ſhips, he kept the White Flag flying, and turned the Mutineers on ſhore, and forwarded an expreſs to Batavia, whence two Dutch armed Indiamen were ſent to his aſſiſtance.

A ſmall Veſſel, named the *Minerva*, arrived at Penang early in May. She had touched at Riho, and there learnt that the Malay Pirates were in great force in the Straits of Sincapore, where they had taken eight large Chineſe Junks. They were ſelling the Chinamen at three dollars a piece.

Captain Philip Dundas is appointed Superintendant of Marine at Bombay, in the room of the late Captain Jamiſon.

Letters from Surat, mention their having had a plentiful fall of rain at that place, perfectly ſufficient for the purpoſes of the huſbandman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD-QUARTERS—Choultry Plain,
JULY, 30th 1794.
G. O. *By Colonel Brathwaite,*

The Native Detail on the Iſland, from the Company of the 10th Battalion at Chinglepur, to join immediately the flank Companies of the 3d European Battalion at Marmalon, and proceed with them to Pondicherry, whence this party will return to Chingleput and join it's Company there.

It is intended that the detail of the 11th Battalion, encamped on the Iſland, ſhall return to the Northward by Sea—The remaining details that compoſed the late 3d Temporary Battalion are to join their reſpective Corps with all convenient expedition.

A Company of the 16th Battalion is poſted at Congeveram, with Orders to join the flank Companies of the 1ſt European Battalion as they paſs to Vellore and proceed with them to that Station.

G. O. *By Government,*
JULY 25th, 1794.

The Corps of Pioneers at Pondicherry to repair with convenient expedition to the Preſidency, with the exception of a Serjeant and thirty, who are to proceed immediately to Toodevanum and there join the Ordnance ordered for Sankerry-droog, as it paſſes by that route for its deſtination.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Camp Weſt of Wallajahbad.
JULY 27th, 1794.
G. O. *By Colonel Brathwaite,*

Colonel Brathwaite, is happy in expreſſing his entire approbation of the review this Morning—The appearance of the Troops, in every particular, merited his higheſt commendations as well as the preciſion with which they performed their firing and different movements

The Commander of the Army, has already publiſhed the ſenſe he entertains of the gallant ſpirit, manifeſted by the Native Detail compoſing the three Temporary Battalions, in offering themſelves ſo chearfully as Volunteers for foreign Service—Although by the late arrangements their Services cannot be immediately required in the Field, he cannot omit to aſſure them that he views their merits in the ſame light as if they had embarked and proceeded on their diſtant deſtination.

The General Court Martial lately held at Wallajahbad, of which Major Dalrymple was Preſident is diſſolved.

By the Bengal Papers, we learn, that the Commander in Chief, propoſed to embark on his intended [illegible] pal Military Stations on Sunday the 20th Ultimo. The Boats were in readineſs for the embarkation of his Excellency and his Suite.

The General will be attended by Lieut. Colonels Murray, and Dyer, Major Scott, Captain Achmuty, Captain Hall, and Lieut. Shouldham.

Doctor Laird, accompanies his Excellency as Medical Staff.

The late boiſterous weather has been ſeverely felt in Ballaſore Roads and in the Bay; and ſeveral ſhips, that were outward bound, have been obliged to put back with conſiderable damage.

The Aſia, Capt. Brimer, a large ſhip of 8000 bags burthen, bound to Madras, with a cargo of Rice, left the pilot on the morning of the 10th, and the weather proving favourable, during the following twenty-four hours, ſhe got about ſix leagues beyond falſe Point. On the 11th in the morning a hard gale of wind ſuddenly ſprung up from the South Weſt, which brought in a heavy ſwell.

The gale began ſo ſuddenly and with ſuch violence, that the ſeamen would not go aloft to hand the ſails. In attempting to wear ſhip, ſhe was nearly thrown on her beam ends; and, ſome part of her cargo ſettling to leeward, ſhe continued to lie for ſome time with her gun-wale under While in this ſtate, her long boat was waſhed over board, together with the Captain, 2d Officer, and ſeveral laſcars: the two former from their ſuperior activity were ſaved; but four or five of the laſcars unfortunately periſhed. During a part of the gale, ſhe had above two feet water between decks, from the heavy ſeas that were ſhipped;—all her ſails, and almoſt every yard and ſpar, were blown away. Capt. Brimer, at length, got the ſhip round, and from the damage he had ſuſtained, found it neceſſary to bear up for the Roads, and returned to Diamond Harbour on Sunday. The Cargo muſt be materially if not completely ſpoiled, for although the Ship continued tight, yet from the quantity of water ſhipped, the rice muſt be greatly injured.

The gale laſted near forty hours. At the commencement of it, the Fort William was at no great diſtance aſtern of the Aſia, but Captain Brimer does not recollect that he afterwards ſaw that ſhip.

KING's TROOPS.

Sir Robert Abercromby has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

72d REGIMENT.

Eldeſt Enſign Simon Frazer, to be Lieutenent, vice Getty, deceaſed,—25th May, 1794.

Thomas White, Gentleman, to be Enſign, vice Frazer—do. do. do.

74th Regiment

Major Malbrough Parſon Sterling, from the 77th regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Col. Maxwell, deceaſed—9th June, do.

77th Regiment.

Brevet Major George Petrie, from the 72d regiment, to be Major, vice Sterling, promoted—do. do.

On the 13th inſtant, Captain Wright, late of the *Ceres*, arrived at Calcutta, with the diſagreeable intelligence of the capture of that ſhip at Manilla, as ſhe was on the point of ſailing for Bengal, by a gang of Pirates, conſiſting of twenty French and fourteen Spaniſh Seamen, who boarded her in the night, confined the Crew and ſailed immediately. It was ſuppoſed they would direct their courſe to the French Iſlands.

Captain Wright, after this accident, took his paſſage for Bengal in a ſmall Snow. During the voyage, he ſpoke with the Ffleet. under Commodore Mitchel, in the Straits of Malacca.

Captain Wright touched at Prince of Wales's Iſland, where he learnt the pleaſing news of all the Ships from Bengal bound to China, having paſſed it in ſafety.

The *Amazon* Dutch Frigate was diſpatched from Batavia on the 27 March, to look for three Privateers that had committed ſome depredations on the Coaſt of Java.

The *Nancy* Grab had arrived at Prince of Wales's Iſland from Batavia, and brought Letters from the Squadron, but none of later date than the 31ſt March.

The *Nancy* Grab, ſpoke the Lion Man of War, with Lord Macartney on board, on the 7th April, off Palambang, all well; the Lion had in company and under convoy thirteen Engliſh Indiamen, one Spaniſh, one Portugueſe, and one American.

The *Surpriſe*, Captain Green, arrived ſafe for Malacca on the 16th, in company with the *Nancy* Grab, the *Calcutta* Brig and the *Minerva*.

The *Carnatic*, of whoſe ſafety ſome doubts have lately been entertained, was ſafe at Prince of Wales's Iſland.

The *William Pitt* ran aground on a Shoal near Batavia, and having knocked off part of her falſe keel and ſheathing, it was judged neceſſary to heave her down, to examine the extent of the damage.—In conſequence of this accident, Commodore Mitchel hoiſted his pendant on board the Britannia, intended to ſail for the Straits of Sunda, with the Nouſuch and Nautilus, leaving the Houghton as a guard ſhip for Batavia roads.

The *Speke*, Captain Sadler, was laying at Batavia when the laſt depatches came away.

A Long Boat from the Coaſt of Pedier brought intelligence that there was a French Privateer Brig, of fourteen guns and two hundred Europeans, on that Coaſt, and a party of French on ſhore, who were erecting a ſmall Fortification, giving out that it was to be a place of general rendezvous for their Privateers in future.

Trade was very dull at the Iſland, owing to the non arrival of the Buggeſs Proas, who annually purchaſe a great quantity of Opium, but now are deterred from venturing, by the great piratical force in the ſtraits.

Rice was ſelling at two dollars and a half per bag.

It appears that the Civil Servant who abſconded from Fort Marlborough, as mentioned in a late Courier, had very unexpectedly made his appearance at Batavia; where not being able to give any ſatisfactory account of himſelf, he was confined by the Dutch Government, and intelligence ſent accordingly to the Engliſh Govenment.

The ſhip Charlotte, Captain Sutton, bound to Madras, has been obliged, through ſtreſs of weather, to put back, with the loſs of all her anchors and cables.—She took in the Company's moorings at Diamond Harbour, and will remain there till the requiſite aſſiſtance can be afforded.—We are concerned to hear, that the Rice on board is much damaged, and that the ſhip ſuffered ſo conſiderably, as to render the relanding of her cargo abſolutely neceſſary.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

A private letter from Guernsey, of a late date, has the following passage—" There is " a great probability of the French making " a descent on the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, and *Alderney*. The Merchants of the " latter Island, send all their Goods to Guernsey, as a place of greater security, whilst " on the other hand, the Merchants of Guernsey, send their wives and children to England. The Islands are ready for the reception of the *Carmagnols*: the Militia is " full of spirits, and well disciplined, and " there is no doubt, but that it would make " a very successful resistance against an invasion, should it happen, from the troops of " the French Republic— We have intelligence that armaments are making at " *Cherbourg*, *Granville*, and *St. Maloes*, which " in all likelihood are for the Islands."

In a Parisian Paper of February, it is said—" That the *white* Colonist, admitted yesterday as a representatative of St. Domingo, drew the picture of the actual situation of the Island. After enumerating those particulars, which are already known, he proceeded to state the burning of Cape Francois, and the expulsion of Galbaud, the friend of Dumourier, who in conjunction with the rich inhabitants projected to deliver up the Island to the English and Spaniards;—he stated, that the Blacks, with the Patriots, had fought against those traitors, and that the Civil Commissioner, to reward the blacks, had proclaimed the liberty of the slaves throughout the Islands, that the blacks had in consequence sworn perpetual allegiance to France, and the most vigorous resistance to the English, if they should penetrate into the interior parts of the Island.

" The Orator concluded this report by stating that the rich planters, the Ex-Nobles Emigrants and rich merchants of St. Domingo, had projected to give up that Island to the English.—Applause.

The National Convention then passed the following important Decree, " The National Convention Decrees, that slavery is abolished in all the French Colonies.

" It decrees in consequence that the Inhabitants of the French Colonies, and of whatever Colour, are French Citizens and from this day forward shall enjoy those rights which are secured to them by the Declaration of rights and by the constitution.

away, and did not recover but by the noise of acclamations and the shouts of *Vive le Republique*—her SENSIBILITY, was ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the day.

DANTON, after having declared that this Decree would kill PITT, moved that the mode of its execution, be referred to the Committee of Publick welfare—Adopted.

" A motion for the annulment of the Decree of arrest against Polvere and Santhonax, who are authors of the Proclamation of August 92, granting liberty to all the Blacks of St. Domingo; was referred to the same Committee."

The following regulations have lately been made in Paris, respecting the interment of their dead; the body is to remain in the House or place where the person died for twelve hours with the face uncovered; it is then to remain twelve hours longer; and is then to be interred. On the Bier upon which the body is placed, a drapery is to be fixed, representing the three stages of life: for a youth the colour is to be white, with the Motto, " He grew for his Country," for the age of Manhood the colour is to be red, with the Motto—" He lived for his Country;" for old people the colour is to be blue, with the Motto " I have lived for my Country. " Children are to be carried by Children from eight to twelve years of age, drapery is to be edged with tri-coloured lace.

A message was sent off on Wednesday morning last, with instructions to Admiral Bowyer, whose force is, it is said, to be made equal to that in Brest water, which consisted according to the last intelligence received by the Kite Cutter, of about ten sail of the line, besides frigates, &c.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth by the Halifax packet, in forty-seven days -- by this conveyance we received the following intelligence.

Admiral Jervis, was before Martinique on the 2d of February, and was to attack it on the 3d of the same month.

By a treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt; dated October 5th, 1793, a corps of 3000 troops of Hesse Darmstadt, is taken upon British pay upon enormous terms.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FEBRUARY 22.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE—Feb. 18.

A Letter, of which the following is a copy, from the Right Honourable Lord Hood, Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, was this day received at this Office

---

Victory, Hieres Bay, Jan. 22, 1794.

SIR,

I herewith have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a narrative of the fortunate preservation of his Majesty's ship Juno, owing to the great presence of mind, and zealous exertion of Captain Hood, his Officers, and ship's company.

I am Sir, &c.

Philip Stephens, Esq. HOOD.

Juno, in Hieres Bay, Jan. 13, 1794.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to enclose your Lordship a narrative of the fortunate escape of his Majesty's ship Juno, under my command, from the port of Toulon, after having run ashore in the innermost harbour on the night of the 11th instant.

The firm, steady, and quiet manner my orders were carried into execution by Lieut. Turner, supported by the able assistance of Lieutenants Mason and Webly in their respective stations; the attention of Mr. Kidd, the master, to the steerage, &c. with the very good conduct of every officer and man, were the means of the ship's preservation from the enemy, and for which I must request permission to give them my strongest recommendation. I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hood,
Commander in Chief &c.

Juno, Hieres Bay, Jan. 13, 1794.

On the 3d inst. I left the Island of Malta, having on board 150 supernumeraries, 46 of his Majesty's ship Romney, the remainder Maltese, intended for the fleet. On the night of the 7th passed the S. W. point of Sardinia, and steered a course for Toulon. On the 9th about eleven A. M. made Cape Sicie, but found a current had set us some leagues to the westward of our expectation: hauled our wind; but it blowing hard from the eastward, with a strong lee current, we could but just fetch to the westward of the above Cape. The wind and current continuing, we could not, till the evening of the 11th get as far to windward as Cape Sepet: Having that evening, a little before ten o'clock, found the ship would be able to fetch into Toulon if I wished it, I did not like to wait till morning, as we had been thrown to leeward, and having so many men on board, I thought it my indispensable duty to get in as fast as possible. At ten I ordered the hands to be turned up to bring the ship to anchor, being then a breast of Cape Sepet, entering the outer harbour. Not having a pilot on board, or any person acquainted with the port, I placed two midshipmen to look out with night glasses for the fleet; but not discovering any ships until we got near the entrance of the inner harbour, I supposed they had moored up there in the eastern gale: at the same time seeing one vessel, with several other lights, which I imagined to be the fleets, I entered the inner harbour under the topsails only; but finding I could not weather a brig which lay a little way above the point called the Grand Tour, I ordered the foresail and driver to be set to be ready to tack when we were the other side the brig. Soon after the brig hailed us, but I could not make out in what language: I supposed they wanted to know what ship it was. I told them it was an English frigate called the Juno. They answered, *Viva*; and after asking in English and French, for some time what brig she was, and were the British Admiral lay, they appeared not to understand me, but called out, as we passed under their stern, *luff*, which made me suppose there was shoal water near. The helm was immediately put a-lee, but we found the ship was on shore before we got head to wind. There being very litte wind, and perfectly smooth, I ordered the sails to be clewed up and handed: at this time a boat went from the brig towards the town. Before the people were all off the yards, we found the ship went a stern very fast by a flaw of wind that came down the habour: we hoisted the driver and mizen stay-sail, keeping the sheets to windward to give her stern way as long as possible that she might get further from the shoal. The instant she lost her way we let go the best-bower anchor, when she tended head to wind, the after part of her keel was a-ground and we could move the rudder. I ordered the launch and cutter to be hoisted out, and put the ketch anchor, with two hawsers in them, to warp the ship further off. By the time the boats were out, a boat came along-side, after having been hailed, and we thought answed as if an officer had been in her; the people were all anxious to get out of her, two of which appeared to be officers; one of them said, he came to inform me, it was the regulation of the port, and the commanding officer's orders, that I must go into another branch of the harbour, to perform ten days quarntine. I kept asking him, where Lord Hood's ship lay; but his not giving me any satisfactory answer, and one of the midshipmen having at the same instant said—" They wore National Cockades;" I looked at one of their hats more stedfastly, and by the moonlight, clearly distinguished the three colours. Perceiving they were suspected, and, on my questioning them again about Lord Hood, one of them replyed—" Soyez tranquille; les Anglois " sont des braves gens, nous les traitons bien; " l'Admiral Anglois est fort il y a quelque " tems."—It may be more easily conceived than any words can express what I felt at the moment. The circumstance of our situation, of course was known throughout the ship in an instant; and saying we were all prisoners. The officers soon got near me to know our situations; at the same instant a flaw of wind coming down the harbour, Lieut. Webly, the Third Lieutenant of the ship said to me " I believe, Sir, we shall be able to fetch " out, if we can get her under sail."—I immediately perceived we should have a chance of saving the ship; at least, if we did not, we ought not to lose his Majesty's ship without some contention. I ordered every person to their respective stations, and the Frenchmen to be sent below: they perceiving some bustle, two or three of them began to draw their sabres; on which I ordered some of the marines to take the half pikes, and force them below, which was soon done. I then ordered all the Maltese between decks, that we might not have con-

instant such a change in people was never seen: every officer and man was at his duty, and I do believe, within three minutes, every sail was set, and the yards braced ready for casting. The steady and active assistance of Lieutenant Turner and all the officers prevented any confusion from arising in our critical situation. As soon as the cable was tort, I ordered it to be cut, and had the good fortune to see the ship start from the shore: the head sails were filled: a favourable flaw of wind coming at the same time, got good way on her, and we had then every prospect of getting out, if the forts did not disable us. To prevent our being retarded by the boats, I ordered them to be cut adrift, as also the the French boat. The moment the brig saw us begin to loose sails, we could plainly perceive she was getting her guns ready, and we also saw lights on all the batteries. When we had shot far enough for the brig's guns to bear on us, which was not more than three ships lengths, she began to fire, also a fort a little on the starboard bow, and soon after all of them on both sides, as they could bring their guns to bear. As soon as the sails were well brimmed, I beat to quarters to get our guns ready, but not with an intention of firing till we were sure of getting out. When we got abreast of the center part of the land of Cape Sepet, I was afraid we should have been obliged to make a tack, but as we drew near the shore, and were ready, she came up two points, and just weathered the Cape. As we passed very close along that shore, the batteries kept up as brisk a fire as the wetness of the weather would admit. When I could afford to keep the ship a little from the wind, I ordered some guns to be fired at a battery that had just opened abreast of us, which quieted them a little. We then stopped firing till we could keep her away, with the wind abaft the beam, when, for a few minutes, we kept up a very brisk fire on the last battery we had to pass, and which I believe must otherwise have done us much damage. At half past twelve, being out of reach of their shot, the firing ceased: fortunately we had no person hurt. Some shot passed through the sails, part of the standing and running rigging shot away, and two thirty-six pound shot that struck the hull, was all the damage we received.

SAM. HOOD.

ST. DOMINGO.

Commodore Ford, was before Cape Francois, in St. Domingo, he had summoned that town, but was answered, that the inhabitants would defend it to the last: The French Commissioner Santhonax, was at the head of 16,000 men, the other Commissioner had 14,000 troops under his command; but the greater part of these, were free Negroes; many of whom were without arms.

Letters from St. Domingo, of the 23d of January, brought by the Packet, state that we were in possession of, nearly the whole of the Bite of Leogane, that Santhonax, the Commissioner of the National Convention, was still in possession of Port au Prince, but that he had been deserted by all the Whites, and several of the Mulatoes and Blacks, and that particularly a Mulatto, of the name of La Puinte, who had formerly been of his party, had deserted to the English, and brought over considerable numbers with him.

The following is the substance of the treaty for Subsidies, entered into during the last year between Great Britain and other Countries:—

The treaty with the king of Sardinia, signed April 25th 1793, grants to his Sardinian Majesty the sum of 200,000l. sterling annually, during the whole course of the war.

By treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, entered into on the 10th of April 1793, his Serene Highness engages to keep in readiness for service, during three years 8000 men, as well infantry, as cavalry.—The levy money for these troops is eighty crowns per banco for each horseman, and thirty crowns per banco for each foot soldier; The Subsidy is 225,000 crowns per banco per annum.

The expence of obtaining recruits, for the purpose of keeping this corps complete, and that of replacing any article, or rather effects, which may be taken by the enemy, will be defrayed by this country.

The pay of those who may be wanting between one spring review and the next is not to be retained, but shall be allowed without abatement, as if they were complete; and instead of what was formerly paid for recruiting in the room of one killed or three wounded, it is agreed, that without distininction each man furnished shall be supplied at the rate of twelve crowns banco a head!!

By a second treaty with the Landgrave, dated August 2d 1793, a corps of 6000 men is taken into the British service.

The treaty with the King of the two Sicilies covenants, that his Sicilian Majesty shall unite to the forces of his Britannick Majesty, in order that he may employ them in the Mediterranean, either conjunctly or in concert with his own military and naval forces, a body of 6000 land troops, as well as four ships of the line, four frigates, and four small ships of war. The subsistance and forage of the said corps are to be supplied by this country, as soon as it shall have quitted the dominions of his Sicilian Majesty— His Britannic Majesty engages to keep a respectable fleet of ships of the line in the Mediteranean, as long as the danger of the two Sicilies, and the operations which they shall undertake against the common enemy, shall require; and his said Majesty engages to make such arrangements as shall be most proper for maintaining either by his own Forces, or in concert with the other maritime powers engaged in this war, a decided superiority in that sea, and to provide by this means, for the security of his Sicilian Majesty's dominions.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday evening last, John Hunter Esq. to Miss Gerricke.

BIRTH.

On the 16th Instant, at Palamcattah, Mrs. Johnstone of a Son.

DEATHS.

Lately at Calcutta, the infant Daughter of Henry Tolfrey Esqr.

On Monday last, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, Printer.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th, Ship Emelia, Elliot, Bombay,
Brig Flittig, Pendake, Soosa,
28th, Snow Benjamin and William, Mercer, Coringa.

DEPARTURES.

July 25th, Ship Windsor, Hall, Pondicherrry,
Ship Fortune, Innes, Calcutta,
Brig Swift, Cray, Eastward,
36th, Ship Betsey, Lennon,
Snow Susanah Amelia, Lightbourn, Southward,
H. M. Ship Orpheus, on a Cruize,
27th, Ship Sugar Cane, Musgrave, England,
28th, Ship Gloucester, Gibson, Calcutta,
Ship York, Robertson, Pegue,
Ship Princess Royal, Reid Bengal,

FROM THE ASIATIC MIRROR.

Journal of an Officer, belonging to the Pigot *Indiaman, containing the particulars of the capture of that ship at* Bencoolen; *the subsequent cruize of the* Duguay Trouen, *formerly the* Princess Royal *Indiaman, and her re-capture by the* Orpheus *Frigate, Commodore Newcome, off the Isle of France, May 5th, 1794, with the voyage of the English Squadron & their prizes to Madras.*

The Pigot sailed from Bengal the 4th of December, 1793, in company with the William Pitt, Houghton, and Britannia, Indiamen, the Nonsuch, country ship, and a small Tender, fitted out as an armed squadron to protect the trade, and clear the adjacent seas of the French ships of war and privateers, which had captured many of our trading vessels, and threatened by their repeated successes, to put a stop to all the commerce carried on under the British flag in the Bay of Bengal, and within the Straits and Islands to the Eastward. The whole squadron kept company to Prince of Wales's Island, where the Pigot being destined for Bencoolen, was left by the other ships which proceeded on their cruize. On the 28th of December, she sailed from Prince of Wales's Island; and on the 16th of January, 1794 moored in Rat Island Bason, and landed the European Infantry and Lascars, sent from Bengal, under the command of Lieutenant Linsted, as a reinforcement for Fort Marlbrough. Captain Ballantyne and the passengers also went on shore the same day; and at day break next morning (17th) the commander came on board, and informed us of an express having arrived the preceding night from a western settlement, mentioning that two large ships were at anchor off their coast. This intelligence was confirmed by their being seen from the Pigot, still at anchor, and soon afterwards under weigh standing towards us. The ship was immediately cleared for action, and all the guns that would bear, brought to the starboard side, which alone could be attacked. The land wind being fresh, the strangers were soon near enough to shew us their colours. The leading ship shewed an English Ensign, and the other an English Ensign over a French Jack. This we thought a deception, and it proved so, for at 8 A. M. upon our firing several guns at both, the large ship hauled down her English colours, and hoisted French, and having furled all her sails, dropped her kedge anchor on our starboard bow, and then fired a broadside, which was instantly returned by the Pigot. The other ship soon joined her consort, and anchored on our starboard quarter, having also handed her sails, discharged her guns, and the action commenced, which was continued for two hours with great briskness on both sides, but particularly on ours, for we gave them in general two, and often three guns for one, even from both their ships.

At 10 A. M. the large ship which had first engaged, and been principally the object of our fire, appeared in evident confusion, and soon afterwards cut her cable and stood out. In accomplishing this, the wind paved her off so as to present her stern to our guns, and gave us an opportunity of raking her fore and aft several times with great effect. As soon as she was out of the reach of our shot, the remaining ship got more than her former share of metal, and in a short time felt her birth so hot, that she deemed it expedient without delay to follow the example of her companion, also with the loss of her anchor and cable, and no less damage from our rake in performing the necessary manœuvres to get off.

They came to an anchor about two miles from us, and began to repair their damage, which could not fail to be great. In the smallest ship (having black sides) we could reckon distinctly eighteen shot holes, and aft under the counter, was a large wound, as if by the tearing up of a plank to stop a leak, besides great injury to her sails and rigging, and the loss of her mizen mast. The large ship having bright yellow sides, prevented us from distinguishing with so much certainty the damage of her hull; but she lost her mizen yard, and her sails, shrouds, and every part of her rigging were woefully maltreated. The loss of men in both must have been considerable, though we had no opportunity of coming to the exact knowledge of it.

The Pigot had none killed, and only one man severely wounded by the splinter of a gun carriage, which produced a locked-jaw, and ended in his death ten days after the engagement. The gunner, indeed was suffocated during the action, as he was filling cartridges in the light room. Captain Ballantyne was slightly wounded in the left cheek, and the second officer in the left shoulder. Our damage in masts, yards, and rigging, was prodigious: most of our sails and running rigging were cut to pieces, the main mast was so desperately wounded, that it was necessary to take it to lengthen it—the mizen mast was obliged to be shipped upon the orlop deck, and the foremast and bowsprit were also wounded. In short the ship was completely disabled; which though we did beat off the enemy, must have been attended with the most serious consequences, had the engagement happened at sea.

In the action we presented to the enemy
10 Nine pounders, } Gun Deck,
2 Twelves,
8 Fours, Quarter Deck,
and had ninety-six people on duty.

The French continued their repairs all day, and we suspected they intended to board us, and were prepared accordingly.—At 10 P. M. a boat came off from Fort Marlbrough, with ten sepoys, and an intimation to Captain Ballantyne; that he would be reinforced, by thirty more, together with two 18 pounders and 12 European Artillery men, under the command of Lieutenant Hutchinson. This reinforcement accompanied by Mr. Hall, a Civil Servant on the Bencoolen Establishment, and Mr. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon, as volunteers, arrived in safety between 11 and 12, and the night passed in quietness and confidence of defeating the enemy, if they should again attack us in the morning. This however they declined to do, and stood out to sea at day light next morning.

The largest of the French ships was about the size of the Pigot, and a very fine looking vessel—the other about 600 tons.

About a week after this engagement, a battery of 2 long 18 pounders, 2 long twelves, and 1 twenty-four pounder, was erected on Rat Island, and a stove built for heating balls red hot.

About this time an express arrived from Natall, a northern settlement, acquainting the Governor and Council, that, that place had been attacked and carried about five weeks before, by two privateers, the Resolue and Vengeur, who after plundering those that were stationed there, of every moveable of any value, had intimated their intentention to destroy the works, and blow up the fort. To prevent the execution of this plan, the Resident proposed to ransom the settlement by a bill of 30,000 dollars payable in one year, which proposal being accepted, they left the place without attempting further mischief, taking with them Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, as a hostage and security for the fulfilment of the Resident's engagement, declaring their intention of proceeding to reduce Fort Marlbro'.—These ships were unquestionably the same that attacked the Pigot, on the 7th of Jan.

In the evening of February the 6th, two gentlemen arrived at Marlbro', from the eastern settlement of Salumma and Manna, with the information of three large ships, and a small one, being clearly seen from their coast, that, and the preceeding day.

From Salumma, they declared that sixteen ports were counted in the side of one of the ships, which appeared like a frigate, and that two of the others were nearly of the same size. Upon receiving this intelligence, Lieutenant Best, with six European Artillery, and twelve Sepoys, were ordered to join eight men that were stationed on Rat Island, this force, with Mr. Powel, Assistant Surgeon, being all that could be spared from the defence of the fort itself, and all the officers and men belonging to the Pigot, who went on shore, ordered to go on board without delay.

Pigot most of the day, and the small one in the evening—in consequence of which, Lieutenant Cox, who had gone on board with Captain Ballantyne in the morning, had set the people on Rat Island, assisted by some of the Company's slaves who were in the ship, to raise a *breast work* for the battery, with bags of sand; and ordered the furnace to be filled with balls, and lighted.

Next morning Mr. Cox was ordered to Fort Marlbro', but the work was continued. At 7 A. M. we could perceive the ships under sail; but as there was very little wind, they did not *near us* much till noon, when we took them for Commodore Mitchell's fleet, returning from Batavia, having probably left one of his ships there for the purpose of refitting. We were nevertheless fully prepared for action, and the ship in the most perfect state of defence of which she was at that time susceptible. As the strangers approached under English colours, our conjectures of what they might be were various, till about 3 P. M when they rounded Rat Island, piloted in by the small vessel, and plainly appeared to be two large French frigates, with fifteen ports of a side, and an Indiaman, which from the account we had heard of her capture in the Straits of Sunda, about three months before, we knew to be the Princess Royal. In a short time they all came to an anchor at a greater distance than we thought they could intend to engage at, and therefore concluded they meant to lay quiet all night, or require us to strike by a flag of truce. In both conjectures, however, we were mistaken, for having handed their sails, hauled down their English, and hoisted French colours, one of the frigates fired and struck the ship forward. Captain Ballantyne, after consulting his officers assembled the ships company, and in a few words told them, he should conceive himself highly culpable were he, by attempting a fruitless contest against so superior a force, to sacrifice the lives of men, who had on a former occasion given such unequivocal testimony of bravery and zeal; and therefore, as it was far from being dishonorable to acknowledge the superiority of so respectable a force, he thought it his duty to strike the colours.—This order was immediately complied with; but the frigate continued to fire, Captain Ballantyne thinking this might be owing to his Pendant being still flying, ordered a boy up to strike it, and with the utmost coolness and humanity, advised the people to go below for the preservation of their lives, which the indignation they felt at the ungenerous precedure of their Captors, with difficulty permitted them to comply with. Even after the pendant was down, the fire continued for some time, hitting the ship in various places, but without wounding any person on board. And here it is but justice to the Commander of the frigate to say, that he afterwards apologized for this outrage, and expressed much concern that he and his officers had not been able to restrain the violence of his people; many instances of which, we have witnessed since that period.

When the Pigot struck, she had only her foremast standing; the other masts having been obliged to be taken out to repair the injuries they had suffered in the previous engagement. Her repairs would have been finished in ten or twelve days, when it was intended to return to Bengal. With respect to cargo, there was not on board, an article belonging to the Honorable Company, the last boat of ammunition and stores, of which a large quantity had been in the ship, was sent on shore the very morning the ships made their appearance. All that remained on board, was the private trade of the Captain and Officers, perhaps worth £ 20,000; and estimating the hull, rigging, sails, &c. at 20,000 more, we were but an inconsiderable prize to our present captors, compared to what we should have been, had we fallen a prey to the vultures of the 17th January, when the ship and cargo could not be worth less than £.140,000.

Rat Island was taken possession of at the same time the ship was, and all the Europeans and Sepoys sent on board the *Prudente*.

In half an hour after the ship struck, the French Captain and Officers came on board, and claimed their prize with much politeness; and informed us, that our captors were *La Prudente; Commandant Renaud*, 36 twelve pounders, and 550 men; *La Sible, Captain Trouart*, 44 eighteen pounders, and 550 men, and the Princess Royal (*ci-divant* Indiaman) *M. Trouart*, 36 guns, eighteens, nines, and fours, and 480 men.— They also informed us, that Commodore Mitchell's squadron had taken the two privateers that fought the Pigot the 17th ult. and that the two frigates had exchanged some shot with the English ships near Batavia, but without coming to any serious engagement, when Commodore Mitchell stood in for Batavia, and they bore away for Bencoolen. They told us they left the Isle of France the 28th of December, with the intention of taking Batavia; which this *rencontre* with the Bengal squadron had rendered abortive, and "made us resolve on coming here", said they "*Sans attendre le plaisir de vous voir*."

By Sunday the 17th of February the prize was completely refitted, and we all sailed from Bencoolen, to the no small joy we concluded of those on shore, as it was of the contrary sensation to many on board.

to the Princess Royal, the ship in which it was my fortune to be placed, for on the 22d, the prize parted from us, for the Isle of France, and as we continued steering to the Northward, the two frigates also left us about the end of the month, for the straits of Malacca, as it was our destination to proceed to Ceylon and cruize off that Island. The ship sailed very ill, and we met with many calms and baffling, contrary winds, that by the 1st of April we were not within several degrees of the Island. We were reduced to a quart a water of day, all our fresh provisions, potatoes, sugar, raisins, &c were expended; it was in short misery *par-tout*. The Scurvy had also made its appearance and for 10 days past had rapidly increased, forty seven were now on the list of this disease, and five had died. The ship's company, unwilling to suffer these hardships any longer, demanded that the ship should bear away immediately for the Isle of France; but M. Trouart, averse to return unsuccessful, obtained leave of his crew, to stand on till the 5th, when, if nothing was seen, he promised to comply with their request. The time expired without any appearance of an enemy, and the ships head was, agreeably to the terms of treaty, laid to the Southward, six weeks we had now been from Bencoolen, in accomplishing a run of 8 or 10 days, and without seeing a single object to cheer the melancholy gloom which the *tout ensemble* produced.

May 2d, made the island of Rodrigue, a joyful sight to all on board, and only ninety leagues from the Isle of France. At sun set of the 4th, a strong breeze sprung up, and we expected at day light to be well in with the land of Mauritius, which was seen from the mast-head. The *Corvette* or little vessel which had accompanied us since we parted with the frigates, was ordered a head to look out for land, and in the event of seeing it, to fire two guns and shew lights. From 8 o'clock to midnight it blew hard; going 7 or 8 knots—at half past 12 the signal of danger was made, and the ship was accordingly laid to, till half past 4 in the morning, when they again stood for the land. At day light, still blowing hard and no land to be seen. Seven o'clock, hazy—no land from the mast head. Half past 8, one ship seen from the main top, and in a few minutes, a second, third, and fourth. This at first produced no uneasiness among the French, who took them for ships of war from France. We thought otherwise—on different opinions followed the difference of our wishes on the occasion. Still no land; blowing hard, and hazy.

At nine, land again discovered somewhat to wind-ward. The ships clearly seen upon our starboard bow, laying to under close reefed topsails; judged by every one, ships of war; one of them a 64 at least. We continued our first course nearly close to the wind. The little vessel did not seem to like their appearance, kept much freer, and made the best of her way. Ten strange ships distinctly seen from the great Cabin Windows; they now gave over their former inaction, made sail in an instant, and gave chase. Now were *we* confirmed in our hopes, and the French in their fears. All was now bustle. The Princess Royal was certainly not in good trim for fighting, having about 150 men totally unfit for duty, and most of the others debilitated and despirited from bad living. However as there was still a sufficient number to fight the ship *passablement*, orders were given to clear for action. This commenced by the prisoners being ordered below, into the hold, and all except the officers in irons.—Soon after this, down came the Surgeon and his gang—we demanded if the strangers carried *le Pavillon Anglois*.—

"*Oh! Mon Dieu, oui*" replied the surgeon *reprenez* "*vos instrumens, Monsieur Lion, reprenez vos instrumens!*—which he did not hesitate to do, and gave every assistance in his power to the wounded during the engagement.

The action commenced immediately, and though we could not from the hold hear the guns of the English ships, we were soon assured they were not idle, from the number of wounded men that came down every instant. The crowd that descended increased astonishingly, but upon many of them it was difficult to discover the wounds—many, indeed, had none—and those chiefly the inferior officers; at last, *tout le monde* came down, and the colours were struck, after an engagement of thirty-six or forty minutes.

We were now ordered up to be in readiness to receive the English Officers; and it is impossible to describe the scene of blood, carnage and confusion which presented itself to our view in every part of the ship. The decks were covered with dead and expiring bodies, large pieces of timber forced from the ship's side by the fire of the English, and every moveable dashed to atoms. The ship was her own mistress, not a soul at the helm, the sails and rigging cut to pieces, and the yards flying about as the wind and motion of the ship impelled them. Close to us on our larboard side, at the distance of about eighteen miles, was the Isle of France, where we could distinctly see the flag staff and colours. A small Island (Isle Rond) was near us to the left, the largest of the English ships on the other side, and right a head, part of the Isle of France, for which we were fast driving. The French Captain was like a madman, raving about the world, and loading with execrations the master of the Corvette, for having deceived him in the alarm of land the night before, which he said, with reason, was the cause of his being taken. The Corvette herself, as she sailed remarkably well, turned the corner before the action began, and must have got in soon afterwards.

In the course of the day forty or fifty of the French were sent out of the ship, the bad weather preventing our sending more; and we received another officer and 25 men from the English ships; but still there were on board near thirty officers, and three French seamen to one English:

Killed,	24
Died of wounds in the night,	6
Wounded, mortally, -	10
Wounded variously, -	45
Total	95

In contrast with this carnage, the Orpheus had only one midshipman killed, and five men slightly wounded.

May 16th. Anchored in a fine bay at Mahi, National colours flying on shore, and on board a small brig at anchor.

17th. Took possession of the Island and brig. On shore there was a battery of six 6 pounders; and four threes, which fired a few shots without execution before striking.

27th. Saw a strange sail plying to windward, all the ships and flag staff hoisted French Colours. At noon she came within gun shot of the Resistance, but suspecting a deception, wore round and stood to sea, the Resistance slipt her cable, gave chase, and soon brought her to. She proved to be Les Deux Andres, a French ship with four-hundred and fifty slaves from Madagascar for the Isle of France.

June 1st. Left Mahi, having received on board all our own people much recovered; and the Commodore fifty-eight Frenchmen, all those who were able having run away and hid themselves in the woods. We were now to make the best of our way to Madras, the Centurion towing the Danish ship, the Orpheus, Les Duex Andres, the Resistance, the French brig, and the Princess Royal, sailing much better then formerly by herself.

On the 11th June, in the night, made the Island of *Malique*.—On the 14th, Ceylon; and at 3 P. M. of the 16th, anchored in the Madras Roads.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT St. GEORGE.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.